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Algeria... Athens... Beirut... Bonn... Brussels... Bucharest... Cairo... Copenhagen... Damascus... Frankfurt... Geneva... Hanoi... Harare... Havana... Jakarta... Johannesburg... Kuala Lumpur... London... Lyons... Madrid... Manila... Mexico City... Moscow... Ottawa... Paris... Rome... Seoul... Singapore... Stockholm... Taipei... Tokyo... Warsaw... Wellington... Zurich.

Ferment Among Soviet Allies Gorbachev Era Propels East Europe Toward Change

By Jackson Diehl Washington Post Service PRAGUE—Eight months after Mikhail S. Gorbachev challenged Eastern Europe to reform its economic and political affairs, the region is in a ferment of upheavals, reform plans, internal power struggles and public debates that are a product of the Gorbachev era and yet relatively free from Moscow's direct manipulation.

After Intermediate-Range Pact, Can Battlefield Weapons Be Far Behind?

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune PARIS—Amid the hopes for new disarmament agreements following the treaty on intermediate nuclear forces, a divisive question has arisen in the West: Will West Germany seek to rid NATO of short-range nuclear weapons that will remain in Europe after intermediate-range missiles are gone?

Kiosk Sweden Warns On Submarines

STOCKHOLM (UPI)—Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson warned Sunday that "blood will flow" if foreign submarines continue to violate Sweden's territorial waters.

MONDAY Q&A



Charles Sin Cho-Chiu, the new chairman of the Hong Kong stock exchange, defends its regulatory system. Page 9.

GENERAL NEWS

- President Kenneth Kamuda of Zambia will mediate in Kenya-Uganda dispute. Page 2. Haiti barred independent observers, but not soldiers, from polling stations. Page 3. Britain's possip writers are the engines of circulation for the popular press. Page 2. A late thaw in Antarctica has raised fears that the "ozone hole" over the continent may alter the global climate. Page 6.

Pressure Cited in West Bank Holiday Events May Be Curtailed In Bethlehem

Compiled by Our Staff From Outposts JERUSALEM—The mayor of Bethlehem, Elias Freij, said Sunday that he was under pressure to cancel some Christmas celebrations because of clashes between Israeli soldiers and Palestinians in the occupied territories.



A Palestinian passing Israeli soldiers in Gaza City. Rioting continued Sunday in the occupied territories for the 12th day.

Candidates Dismiss Hart Despite New Polls

The Associated Press WASHINGTON—Democratic and Republican presidential candidates dismissed on Sunday any chance that Gary Hart will capture the 1988 Democratic nomination, despite new polls showing the former Colorado senator ahead of the other candidates in his party.

Kims' Failure to Unite Leaves South Korea Opposition Adrift

By Fred Hiatt Washington Post Service SEOUL—Over a cup of coffee last summer, a vice president of the opposition party explained why South Korea's two longtime opposition leaders would patch up their differences and field a single candidate in the presidential election.

For Sandinists, Economy May Be the Worst Enemy

By James LeMoyné New York Times Service MANAGUA—By traditional measures, 1987 is the year the Nicaraguan economy essentially collapsed. If fundamental changes do not occur, 1988 will see the national currency become worthless, according to diplomats, local economists and trade union leaders.



No Repose for Kasparov Garry Kasparov, the world chess champion, speaking Sunday after managing to retain his title. Mr. Kasparov won the 24th and final game of the championship match in Seville, Spain, over Anatoli Karpov. The champion assisted officials of the game's governing body. Page 6.

The Day That Gold Lost Its Magic Neither Black Monday nor Feeble Dollar Made It Shine

By Reginald Dale International Herald Tribune "Christmas presents," said Jean-Claude Marini, with no great enthusiasm, thumbing through a small pile of green and yellow paper slips in his tranquil trading room on Paris's rue Lafayette.



Julian Baring, a gold analyst at the London brokerage James Capel & Co., noted at a recent investment seminar in Gibraltar, "When the markets of the world suffered a correction in the autumn of 1986, it did not go unnoticed that gold rose \$100 an ounce. And gold shares leaped in sympathy by far more than they should have done relative to their increased profitability."

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AMERICAN TOPICS

The Harsh Frontier Lives On, So They Say

The American frontier lives on, some experts say, defining it as an area having fewer than six people per square mile (2.5 square kilometers). Whole counties that are this sparsely populated cover most of the western half of the country.

Frank J. Popper, head of urban studies at Rutgers University in New Jersey, says that in these frontier regions, risk-taking and individualism are prized, even though the state and federal governments are often the biggest landowners and biggest employers.

The frontier "is not as big as it was," Mr. Popper told The New York Times, but frequently it is "just as macho and hell-raising."

Typically, counties meeting the frontier definition have higher death rates among their white populations than high-crime cities show for urban blacks. "The rural areas of the West, rather than the American urban ghetto, is where youth is far more likely to suffer violent death," Dr. Popper said.

The reasons: individualism; dangerous occupations like mining, forestry and oil drilling; and the high rate of fatal car accidents, reflecting widespread drinking, dangerous roads and lack of emergency medical care.

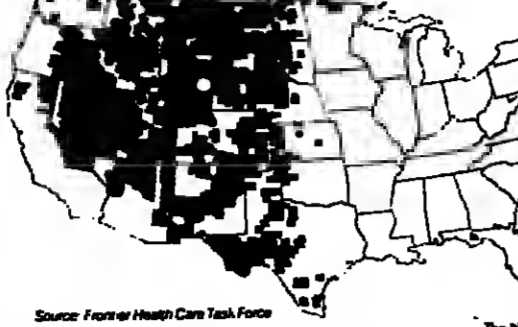
Short Takes

A mock court in San Francisco ruled that chicken soup deserves its reputation as "Jewish penicillin," despite rival claims that Greeks, Italians and Chinese also use it in times of illness. "Court of Historical Review" heard testimony, among others, from Joel Brooks of the American Jewish Congress, who noted that Moses Maimonides, the 12th-century Jewish physician and philosopher, said chicken soup was "very good for you, but bad for the chicken." The court then adjourned to the hallway where everyone was treated to chicken soup from a Chinese restaurant.

The United States had the lowest voter turnout rate, 53.58 percent in presidential elections,

Wide Open Spaces

Counties with fewer than six people per square mile. Hawaii has no such counties.



Source: Frontier Health Care Task Force

among 28 democratic countries from 1969 to 1986, according to a Library of Congress study requested by Representative Mario Biaggi, Democrat of New York. He has been pressing for Sunday voting and for allowing citizens to register and vote on the same day.

The real Uncle Tom's cabin is now the wing of a house in that part of the Washington suburb of Rockville, Maryland, that was once the plantation where Josiah Henson, the main inspiration for Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, spent 30 years as a slave. He later escaped to Canada and became a Methodist preacher, author, lecturer and businessman. The sturdy cabin survived subdivision and development and now serves Marcel Mallet-Prevost, a lawyer, and his wife, Hildegarde, as a den. There are no plaques or tour buses. Said Mrs. Mallet-Prevost, "I don't want four groups traipsing through the house thinking, 'When did she wash those curtains last?'"

Notes About People

Charles Schulz, the "Peanuts" cartoonist, made \$25 million last year from his comic strip and the licensing agreements that have grown from it, Forbes magazine reported.



China to Cut Textile Sales To the U.S.

By Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The American textile and apparel industry has criticized as insufficient an agreement with China to reduce greatly the rapid growth of its textile shipments to the United States.

This year, China became the leading foreign supplier of fabric and clothing to the United States.

The agreement, reached here Saturday after six rounds of negotiations that started in February, will limit the growth of Chinese sales of textiles to the United States to about 3 percent a year for the next four years.

That is a sharp cutback from the average growth of 45 percent a year it has maintained over the past seven years. This year, Chinese textile imports are growing at a 19-percent rate and they climbed 63 percent in 1986.

"Since China is our largest supplier of textile and apparel in volume terms," said Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, "this is another significant step in controlling textile and apparel imports into the United States."

But the textile and apparel industry, which is pressing Congress to pass a quota law, attacked the agreement as too liberal.

"This means that China will continue to take an ever larger share of our markets and U.S. workers will continue to lose jobs to the Chinese," said Robert G. Luidlow, president of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute.

He said the growth of China's textile imports to the United States should have been limited to less than 1 percent a year, the same increase allowed the other four major suppliers — Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea and Japan.

China supplies about 14 percent of the textiles and clothing imported to the U.S. market — the equivalent of 1.9 billion square yards (1.6 billion square meters) of fabric. Taiwan, which had been the leading supplier until this year, supplies 12 percent of U.S. textile imports. Hong Kong and South Korea each account for about 9 percent of U.S. imports. Japan accounts for 5 percent of the U.S. market.

Junta Tightens Grip on Elections in Haiti

By Lindsey Gruson, New York Times Staff Writer

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The military-dominated government has published an election law that bars independent observers but not soldiers from polling stations and lets the authorities monitor every voter's ballot.

The law, published Saturday, also provides penalties of up to two years in prison and \$200 in fines for anyone who urges people to abstain "mistakenly" from voting.

"It's an open door to all kinds of machinations," said Ernest Mirville, president of the civilian group that organized the November vote.

Earlier attempts by the Namphy government and the 7,500-member army to maintain a firm grip on the election led to a wave of opposition from the leading presidential candidates and a wide range of religious and civic groups.

When General Namphy, the chief of staff under Mr. Duvalier, tried to overrule the first election law in June and issue rules by decree, strikes and protests forced him to back down.

The regime in June tried its first coup d'état, Mr. Mirville said. "Now they're doing it once again."

The government's campaign to control the Jan. 17 election has been denounced by the Roman Catholic Church, many civic and labor organizations and the four leading presidential candidates: Marc Bazin, 55, an economist; Gerard Gourgue, 67, a lawyer and human rights activist; Louis Dejoie, 24, 59, a contractor; and Sylvain C. Claude, 55, a Baptist minister.

The four, who are considered likely to command 80 percent of the vote, have demanded that the government resign. They have vowed to work together to boycott the vote.

Mr. Dejoie called the new law a transparent attempt to protect the Duvalier secret police, known as the Tontons Macoutes, and rig the election.

"The junta wrote it to keep themselves in power," he said. Aides to Mr. Gourgue and Mr. Bazin said they had not seen the law and could not comment.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy declined to comment. The United States took the lead in promoting the first round of elections and later criticized the junta for rescheduling the balloting.

The original election law, which was written after months of delib-

eration, differs from that published Saturday in several points that together give the junta a large measure of control over each step of the campaign and the balloting.

The most important difference is that the new law may open the door of the presidential palace to rightist allies of Mr. Duvalier and the army. The relevant clause gives the junta's handpicked Supreme Court the authority to review all electoral council decisions, including who has the constitutional right to run.

Under the constitution approved overwhelmingly March 29, any Haitian who helped keep Jean-Claude Duvalier or his predecessor, his father, François, in power is barred from holding public office for 10 years.

In a decision that touched off a wave of arson and violence, the Electoral Council used that provision to disqualify 12 of the 34 registered presidential candidates, including Mr. Duvalier's longtime finance minister, Clouis Desnor, and the former army chief of staff, Claude Raymond. Mr. Desnor said he planned to run in the Jan. 17 election.

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Radio Says West German In Beirut to Be Freed Soon

United Press International

BEIRUT — A Beirut radio station has reported that a West German captive will be freed within a week, while wives of three U.S. hostages and an Indian hostage called on the captors to inform them of their husbands' condition.

Christian Voice of Lebanon radio, quoting unnamed diplomatic sources, said Rudolf Cordes "will be freed by the middle of next week or at its end." Mr. Cordes, 53, was kidnapped outside Beirut on Jan. 17.

The report followed mounting speculation that Mr. Cordes's release was imminent. The West German's abduction is linked to the arrest in Bonn of Mohammed Ali Hamadei, a Lebanese Shiite, because of the 1985 hijacking of a TWA airliner to Beirut.

In a statement, the wives of three American professors and an Indian colleague held in Lebanon urged

the captors to free their husbands. Robert Polhill, 52, an accountant; Jesse Turner, 39, a mathematics professor; Alan Steen, 47, a communications professor; and Dr. Mithuleswar Singh, in his sixties, were kidnapped Jan. 24.

There are eight Americans being held hostage in Lebanon, among 19 foreign captives. The Italian community in Lebanon also appealed for information on Alberto Molinari, 68, an Italian businessman who disappeared in Beirut more than two years ago. The appeal by Mr. Molinari's family and Lebanese-based Italians appeared in Beirut newspapers.

Syria, Oman Establish Ties

DAMASCUS — Syria and Oman have agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors, the Syrian press agency SANA said Sunday.

FINLANDIA VODKA advertisement featuring a bottle and glasses, with text: 'FINLANDIA VODKA TRADITIONAL SCANDINAVIAN VODKA DISTILLED SINCE 1888'

Sandinist Shortcomings: A List

Military Plan Shows Haphazard Organization, Shortages

By Richard Halloran, New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — A Nicaraguan military plan made public by the U.S. Defense Department portrays a haphazardly organized and equipped Sandinist armed force that is short of not only weapons and ammunition but also basics like food, clothing and medicine.

The plan, which Pentagon officials said was brought to Washington by a Sandinist defector, Major Roger Miranda Bengochea, indicates that the Sandinists are almost totally dependent on the Soviet Union but that the Russians have been erratic and unreliable suppliers.

The document brought by Major Miranda is authentic, Pentagon officials said, but was not intended for publication in Nicaragua. It thus provides an unusual insight into the Sandinist view of their armed forces and military situation.

That outlook differs markedly from the assessment of the Reagan administration, which has described the Sandinist government as bent on offensive military operations intended to expand Nicaraguan power over neighbors.

The document envisions the defeat of the contras by 1990, after which, it says, the United States, with its long history of intervention in Central America, may invade Nicaragua.

Between 1991 and 1995, the document says, it will be vital to build

an armed force that "will more convincingly avert the possibility of a direct invasion by American troops and assure their defeat should the invasion occur."

It calls for gradually converting the armed forces from their present counterinsurgency mission, with units organized to fight the U.S.-backed rebels, to a more conventional force.

Many weapons the Sandinists seek from the Soviet Union are mainly defensive — anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft artillery, minesweepers to clear harbors. The 12 MIG-21 fighters planes sought from the Soviet Union were designed to intercept invading aircraft, although they can also be fitted for ground attack.

The needs of the Sandinist forces and the failure of the Soviet Union to provide them are evident throughout the document. In an early passage, it said, "It is vital to secure a supplemental order of arms, technical support, materiel and logistics not furnished in 1985."

Over the next two years, the document said, the government plans to organize "100 new battalions of local forces arming them with rifles." The forces of the Sandinista People's Militia would consist of approximately 800 men per battalion.

Rather than become an offensive force, these battalions "shall enhance the country's capacity for waging the people's national patri-

otic war, ensuring massive popular support for defense," the plan says. That appears to be a euphemism for guerrilla war against an invader.

A long list reflects the erratic nature of the Soviet supply line. It shows that the Sandinists, having negotiated a munitions list with their Soviet allies, have a shortage in one kind of rifle ammunition and an excess in another. They have the agreed number of anti-tank rounds, not enough of one sort of rockets and too many anti-aircraft rounds.

The plan underscored Nicaragua's economic plight when it said Managua would request the annual supply of 16,000 tons of foodstuffs furnished to the Ministry of Defense by the Soviet government.

Similar passages reflected the need for clothing "for the continued support of more than 80,000 men," medical supplies, hospital equipment and ambulances and fuels and lubricants for military vehicles.

Looking further to the future, the plan said that while large quantities of Soviet arms were to be requested from 1991 to 1995, the main expansion would take place in the militia. With 323,400 men to be conscripted, in addition to the 80,000 formed into battalions from 1988 to 1990, the militia would make up the bulk of the armed forces.

MANAGUA: Inflation a Worse Threat Than Rebels?

(Continued from Page 1)

multidigit financial calculations in millions of cordobas. The economy is in its fourth year of recession and Nicaragua has almost no foreign reserves. Exports have fallen by 50 percent in four years, leaving Nicaragua almost totally dependent on the nearly \$500 million in Soviet economic aid it will receive in 1987.

Food shortages are common, even for basic products like milk, sugar, coffee, meat and bread. Real income, according to local economists, has fallen to levels of 30 years ago. Most Nicaraguans are living at the same standard that their parents had in the 1950s. The average worker on a state salary makes the equivalent of about \$10 a month; the highest legal salary is the equivalent of about \$50 a month. All salaries are set by government decree.

"You can't survive on the salaries set by the government if you are a worker," said a Western diplomat in Managua. "Most people live by bartering goods on the black market or having two jobs."

The government is holding on with essentially free Soviet supplies of oil and basic foods that are rationed through state stores. But the level of inflation could combine with food shortages to become a

Emergency Is Declared

Nicaragua, hit by a drought that wiped out 75 percent of some basic food crops, has declared a "national food emergency" and called for help from the international community, United Press International reported Sunday from Managua quoting the official newspaper *Barricada*.

A presidential decree published Sunday in *Barricada* said that the drought had destroyed 75 percent of the bean crop, 45 percent of the sorghum crop, 25 percent of the corn crop and 10 percent of the rice crop.

Economists here cite a number of other reasons for the economic decline, including mismanagement of the state-controlled economy, falling prices for agricultural exports, a drain of professionals and little investment in the economy or fear having their companies expropriated.

A U.S. trade embargo is seen as having relatively little effect. American goods and markets have been replaced by European and Soviet-bloc markets.

The Chesterfield advertisement with text: 'Quiet Elegance in London's Most Fashionable Setting' and 'The Chesterfield Hotel Debut'.

If you've set your sights on Europe's biggest market, come to Germany's second largest bank for first-class expertise.

Dresdner Bank advertisement with text: 'Dresdner Bank AG, Head Office: Jürgen-Ponto-Platz 1, 6000 Frankfurt/Main, Fed. Rep. of Germany. Bank with imagination'.

Herald Tribune

Good Work in Italy

Courage and stamina are qualities that can win great rewards in government. For Italy's government, they have won a historic triumph over the Mafia. The trial in Palermo of 452 defendants, begun 22 months ago, has ended with the conviction of three-fourths of them and verdicts that include, for 19, life sentences. It would be naive to say that the Mafia has been permanently crippled, but much of its leadership is apparently among those convicted.

All of the judges, prosecutors, jurors and police who took part in this enormously complex proceeding did so at great personal risk. By the late 1970s, Mafia murders were in the range of 500 a year, and political rank was no protection. In 1980 the president of the Sicilian regional government was assassinated for trying to interfere with construction racketeering. Two years later the head of the Sicilian Communist Party was similarly shot down. The government then sent to Sicily the Carabinieri general who had run the successful battle against the terrorist Red Brigades, and four months after his arrival, while he was driving through the center of Palermo, he and his wife were shot dead.

Until then the Italian government had

over taken any very forceful action against the Mafia. Ever since the Fascist experience, Italians have preferred to keep their police organizations weak. Cynics also observed that the Mafia controlled many votes as well as much money. But the murder of the general finally brought a reaction. The government gave the police wider investigative powers, and prosecutors began to move as they had never done before. Three years ago, for the first time, a Mafia chieftain under arrest turned state's evidence. Last week's verdicts were the result. Italy's struggles with political terrorism in the 1970s attracted enormous attention, and deservedly. But the Red Brigades at their height were never the threat to the integrity of the Italian government, and to the basic decency of Italian life, that the Mafia had become. These verdicts are an important blow against the worldwide traffic in drugs and will have direct benefits to the United States. More important, Italy has begun to bring to justice a criminal conspiracy swollen to a degree of wealth and arrogance that seemed for a time to challenge the state itself for control of parts of the country.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Who Thinks of Gaza?

"If you prick us, do we not bleed?" The Palestinians of the Gaza Strip can ask this of the world, much as Shakespeare's Shylock demanded of his tormentors.

Neither Egypt nor Jordan wants these Palestinians, more than 500,000 of them. Neither Saudi Arabia nor Kuwait nor other oil-rich sheikhdoms will help them. And so, in the last few years, the Palestinians of Gaza have become solely the problem of Israel. And Israel offers neither solution nor policy, only riot control. Arab leaders watch Israel's predicament with a kind of glee.

Tragically, no one has an answer for this 30-by-5-mile (48-by-10-kilometer) camp inhabited mostly by refugees who live in desperate poverty, without economic or political hope. To protest their fate, they declared a general strike last week. Soldiers moved in to maintain order. People were killed on both sides in the worst outbreak of violence since Israeli occupation began in 1967. The riots have spread to East Jerusalem as well.

Egypt will not even consider resuming its trusteeship over the strip, which lasted from 1948 until the 1967 war. Jordan concentrates its attention almost exclusively on the West Bank Palestinians. Israel's approach is to deal with the Gaza Strip issue in the context of overall Middle East talks — except that it resists having any such talks at this time.

When the strike began, the only thing Israel could think of was to send in troops. As Yitzhak Rabin, the defense minister, said, Israel has learned the "hard way" not to give in "to the use of force and to the use of terror." In Washington the State Department urged Israel at least to stop using live ammunition, to employ only non-lethal means and to establish a riot control force instead of using regular forces untrained in population control. High officials in Israel made the usual noises about negotiations, and about the hopelessness of Gaza. Meanwhile, Gaza bleeds.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No Way to Govern

Congress is about to send the president one gigantic, take-it-or-leave-it appropriations bill for fiscal 1988. It is bad enough that the bill is not even arriving until the fiscal year is almost three months gone. Worse, it is loaded with trivia, fantasy and irrelevant controversy, and forces on President Reagan a \$400 billion choice. He must accept every detail of this bill, or, if he wants to block a single one, must veto the whole thing. It's a crazy way to govern.

Normally there are 13 annual appropriations bills, approved separately, which the president can pass on one by one before the fiscal year starts each Oct. 1. Because Congress has developed bad habits, this omnibus measure lumps them all together.

The trouble began with the "continuing resolution," invented some years ago as a convenient device to allow more time to work on one or two unfinished bills beyond the fiscal year deadline. As years passed, more bills got stalled, and the omnibus bill was born. An all-or-nothing package became a device to insulate programs that would surely be vetoed if they stood alone.

Last year all 13 bills were welded together for the first time. This year Congress has compounded its recklessness by rushing two omnibus money bills to completion at the last minute. In addition to the \$600 billion appropriations monster, it is offering a companion "reconciliation" bill that covers federal revenues and programs that do not get annual appropriations, like Medicare.

As soon as they dump both measures on Mr. Reagan's desk, the lawmakers will bury

home for Christmas. If a veto shortens their holiday, they asked for it. The president could well reject the whole bill because of one extraneous amendment, like one to incorporate the broadcast "fairness doctrine" into statute, an idea he has already vetoed.

Congress is not entirely to blame. Year after year, the president has sent up counter-omnibus bills and then refused to compromise. Not until last month was there even a rough outline of mutually acceptable spending cuts and revenue increases for fiscal 1988.

Republicans have done the most obstructing in Congress this year, but a Republican senator, Dan Evans of Washington, deserves credit for trying to save the Senate from itself. He proposed that the omnibus bill be divided into its 13 component parts by the conference committee. He lost, 51-44, but it is mildly encouraging that so many senators voted for sensible reform.

In the end, no procedure can make the members of Congress behave responsibly. They have shown that they can outmaneuver any rules they write to keep themselves honest. Nor is there any salvation in giving the president authority to veto items line by line. That would only increase his already formidable power to twist arms.

As long as the White House and Congress are controlled by different parties, there may be no remedy. Neither party will code power over the purse to the other. But if there is any doubt that an answer is needed, just listen for the thump when this year's omnibus bill hits the president's desk.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Keep Paying, for Now

Congress should vote enough aid to keep the Contras going for now. To squeeze out the Contras at this point, while they are still a presence affecting the bargaining, would be self-defeating. This requires a little give on all sides. When Nicaraguans of opposing persuasions are being called upon to make huge concessions, it is self-indulgent for Americans not to make small ones. We have especially in mind those Democrats who want to burden the token bridge aid now under discussion with arbitrary restrictions on its use. That is unhelpful posturing. The Reagan administration is flexible by comparison.

Events are building toward a political climax of sorts in January, when the leaders of Central America are to decide whether the peace plan is working and should be sustained or whether it is failing and must be abandoned. Few people expect the latter verdict. Not only are the implications of deepening and spreading war, too frightful for most Latins to contemplate. The actual state of observance is going to be mixed. The choice in January is out going to be a stark up or down. The question will be whether to keep up energy toward a settlement or to relapse into a condition of sloth

on some fronts and confrontation on others. To play its part in preventing the Arias plan from becoming "another Contadora" — a time-wasting diplomatic substitute for a responsible collective action — the United States has some clear duties.

It should keep up the pressure, as much symbolic as real, of bridge aid to carry the Contras into the Latin's January stock-taking. It should press full steam ahead to explore Mikhail Gorbachev's hint of an end to military aid to the Sandinistas; evidently this would be linked to defending the Contras and movement on peace. That the Sandinistas — nervous about Soviet intentions? — speak of a great increase of aid only undermines the requirement to consult. Such a buildup is utterly incompatible with the improvement of Soviet-American relations that Mr. Gorbachev describes as his goal.

Finally, the United States has to do what it can most usefully do to hold the Sandinistas to their pledges of a political opening. The U.S. political system is in fact doing this in its rough fashion: keeping open the twin possibilities of toughness to manage cheats and cooperation if it plays fair.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

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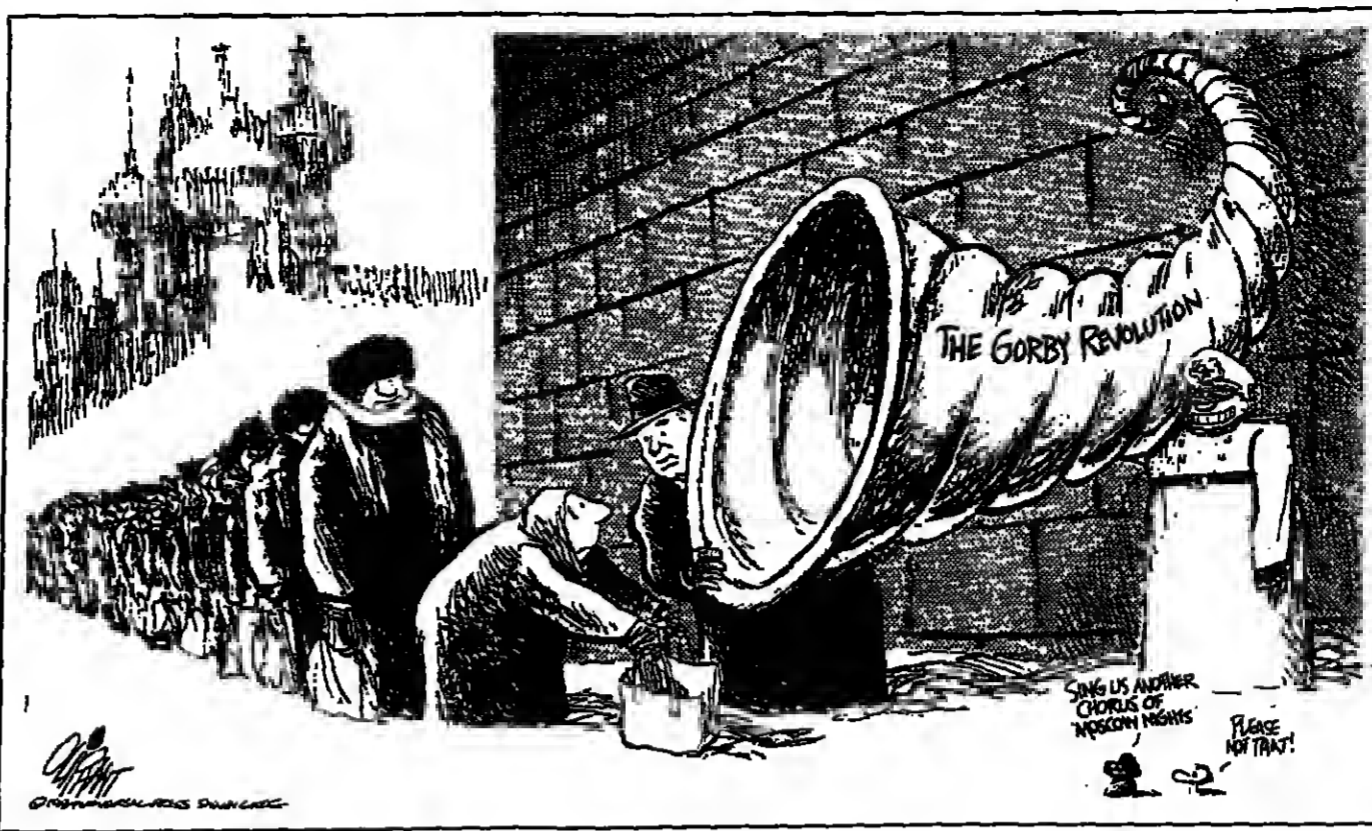
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OPINION



Democrats, It's Time To Wake Up

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The only possible explanation of the Democrats' campaign for the presidency is that somehow it is being run by the Republicans.

They have made every mistake in the book except bringing back Ted Kennedy. Their best man won't run and their worst won't quit. It would be funny if it weren't so serious.

Here is a party that has lost four of the last five presidential elections. It had a good chance of winning in 1988 against a party that has presided over the most alarming budget and trade deficits in the history of the republic, but what does it do? It fields a team that has not impressed the voters but affronted them with a series of personal monkeyshines that have overshadowed the political issues.

Grey Hart is making a laughing stock of his party. He treats it the way he treats his wife: as a personal convenience. By returning to the race, he kicked it when it was down and proved for the second time that his judgment is as bad as his conduct.

Let the people decide, he says. But the people have already voted him out of town, and are more likely to welcome him back because, with his customary modesty, he says, "I have the power of ideas and I can govern this country."

He is like the boy who murdered his parents and asked for sympathy on the ground that he was an orphan. His chutzpah hits a new level of political arrogance, and the surprising thing about it is that so many people are taking him seriously.

Maybe they will keep him on top of the personality polls. The monkeyshine vote in America is very large. But when the leaders of his party reflect on what he has done to them, they may begin to take a whole new look at this astonishing campaign.

In George Bush and Bob Dole the Republicans have at least come up with two experienced front-runners, and while there is some talk of the Republican right, it is not surprising that Mr. Bush and Mr. Dole are leading all the Democratic candidates.

Also, since the visit of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, both parties have had a glimpse of the energy and intelligence of the Soviet leader. The next president of the United States will have to face on the presidential questions of world policy.

Something happens to a party that is out of the White House that long. For one thing, it does not have the power to put its young men and women in the executive departments and agencies where they can gain the experience and build the foundation that every party needs to survive. Already it is hard to imagine whom the Democrats would put in the State Department and the other major agencies or government departments if by chance they were to win next November.

As things now stand, their main hope lies in what the country fears the most: that foreign nations will stop financing the present borrow-and-spend policy and the economy will go sour next year. Yet there is still a chance, not much but some, that the Democrats will come to their senses and insist on considering new candidates to meet in the next year.

If the Democratic voters don't like the man now seeking their votes, all they have to do is express their dissatisfaction by staying home on primary election day, thus making clear to the convention delegates that nobody has enough votes to win the nomination on the first or second ballots.

It is an unlikely scenario, but not entirely silly unless the Democrats have decided, as some of them already have, that the Republicans should have four more years in the White House to preside over the deficits of the last seven years.

Governor Mario Cuomo of New York and Senators Bill Bradley of New Jersey and Sam Nunn of Georgia insist that they will not run but have not said they cannot be drafted.

A nominating convention is supposed to be a deliberative body that picks the person best qualified to govern the country, and not a rubber stamp for the winner of a few state primary elections and caucuses.

The primary and caucus system has produced Ronald Reagan, Jimmy Carter, Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson — not among the most illustrious of presidents. After all the blundering of the last few years, the world, if not the American voters, is hoping for something better.

The reappearance of Gary Hart on the scene has been helpful in only one respect. He has created such a mess in his party that it will have to wake up, or give up for another four years.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: War Inevitable

PARIS — [The Herald says:] War between Russia and Austria is felt to be inevitable; but it may not take place for months, or even years. Both are steadily augmenting their forces. Austria, if she is wise, will never attempt to make an obstinate defense of Galicia, but will adopt a Fabian policy. The Austrians will delay the Russian advance by retiring slowly, destroying roads and bridges, and making the real struggle in the narrow valleys of the Carpathians.

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NEW YORK — J. Pierpont Morgan returned from Washington on Dec. 20, apparently well satisfied with the evidence he had given. Wall Street is equally satisfied, and the financiers declare that the "money king's" six hours' examination badly punctured the "Money Trust bubble." In his evidence he said his rule of conduct in regard to great ventures associated

East-West Comity Takes More Than Arms Control

By Ton Frinking

The writer, defense spokesman for the Christian Democratic Appeal party in the Netherlands, is president of the North Atlantic Assembly.

THE HAGUE — Mikhail Gorbachev's book "Perestroika" is a holiday best seller in Europe. His declared goal is one which all people share: to move "from suspicion and hostility to confidence, from a 'balance of fear' to a balance of reason and good will, from narrow nationalist egoism to cooperation."

But it is important to get the facts straight. Mr. Gorbachev engages in some historical restructuring that cannot be allowed to go unanswered.

There are many assertions in the volume that we could argue about, but an egregious example appears in the chapter on relations with Western Europe: "The political division of Europe was started by those who brought about the disintegration of the anti-fascist coalition, launched the Cold War against the socialist countries and set up the NATO bloc as an instrument of military-political confrontation in Europe."

He goes on: "Because of NATO, Europe once again found itself harassed to a chaotic war, this time one loaded with nuclear explosives. And today the main blame for the continued division of Europe must be placed on that quarter, namely, on the Soviet aim of hegemony in Europe."

During the war, Stalin expanded Soviet borders to cover an additional 470,000 square kilometers of European territory and 23 million people. By

1948, seven countries also fell under Soviet domination — an additional million square kilometers and 90 million people. These conquests were not the result of free democratic elections, and thus it is no accident that vast military power was maintained to consolidate and, possibly, expand again.

Against this background, and coupled with the direct Soviet threat to Western Europe as evidenced by Soviet involvement in the Greek guerrilla campaign, Communist agitation in France and Italy and the Berlin blockade, 12 countries, including the United States and Canada, formed NATO in April 1949. As a purely defensive alliance, the participating states affirmed their determination "to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law."

Today an alliance of 16 countries endures as a testament to the resolve of free nations to resist the threat or use of force against their territorial integrity and political independence.

We have witnessed in the historic Washington INF treaty some of the fruits of NATO's twin-track policy of defense and dialogue, as laid down in the 1967 Harmel report on "The Fu-

ture Tasks of the Alliance." We must strive for further and complementary progress in strategic nuclear, chemical and conventional arms control.

But the goal, as the Harmel report stated, is "a just and lasting peace order in Europe accompanied by appropriate security guarantees," and an end to "the unusual barriers between Eastern and Western Europe."

There should be no doubt as to why two Europes have evolved despite our efforts to narrow these differences — a free and prosperous West on the one hand, and a constellation of police states facing potentially massive political and economic crisis on the other.

Unlike his predecessors, Mr. Gorbachev has given encouraging and tangible indications of a real desire for a relaxation of tensions, including greater freedom of movement for the East European regimes. We can only welcome this. But as we proceed, we must recognize that the process of improving East-West relations is indivisible.

True common security must encompass respect for basic freedoms, free movement of peoples and ideas, self-determination, the rule of law and nonintervention in internal affairs. Such steps, although they cannot be expected overnight, are a prerequisite for normalization of relations. International comity with totalitarian regimes is illusory in the long run.

International Herald Tribune.

All This American Unemployment Isn't Natural

By Frederick C. Thayer

PITTSBURGH — For a quarter of a century, most American economists, all presidents and virtually all members of Congress have accepted the general idea of a "target," "acceptable" or "natural" rate of unemployment that is needed to keep inflation under control. They argue that when too many people are at work, labor shortages quickly push up wages and prices. The answer, then, is now, is the Soviet aim of hegemony in Europe.

During the war, Stalin expanded Soviet borders to cover an additional 470,000 square kilometers of European territory and 23 million people. By

They are doing precisely what the policy asks of them: not working. Intentional job shortages are the obvious cause of the "welfare problem."

Many politicians promise welfare solutions ("Make them work!," "Train them!"), but this is nonsense. Problem-solvers in the administration, Congress, a governor's mansion or the presidential campaign would be embarrassed today to demand large-scale creation of jobs and an end to the unemployment policy.

Just as economists and policy makers use theories and misleading data to rationalize the unemployment crisis out of existence, so, too, do they rationalize a depression in manufacturing.

While the official "capacity utilization" rate for American industry is creeping past 81 percent (which is dangerously high, according to economists), that figure measures only the capacity used by existing plants. Not counted are factories that have been mothballed, and the capacity of overseas factories. Properly stated, global overcapacity in most basic industries, like steel and autos, is running at 40 to 50 percent. Many

historians, along with Presidents Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt, have cited as the recurring cause of great depressions excessive competition leading to overcapacity. Yet what do economists prescribe most commonly for America's industrial ills? Less "consumption," which means lower wages and cuts in Social Security benefits, and investment in more capacity, which means higher fees for the investment banks that finance that capacity.

The answer to the "welfare problem" is at least 10 million stable jobs, but there is only one way to create them. Infrastructure (public works, environment, education, transportation) badly needs attention. Why not replace bridges and clean up the environment before disasters occur?

The need is for much more public spending, not less. The problem of global overcapacity demands some form of multinational planning and even price and wage controls are preferable to the chronic mass unemployment that is now the callous underpinning of economic policy.

The writer is professor of public and international affairs at the University of Pittsburgh. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

More Than Unrest in Gaza, and No Solution in Sight

By Hirsch Goodman

JERUSALEM — Veteran correspondents who covered events in the Gaza Strip this past week say they have never seen anything like it — the anger and hatred, the sheer ferocity of the thousands of youngsters hurling rocks and homemade firebombs at their Israeli occupiers, undaunted by either the gas canisters or the gunfire that greeted them. Young Palestinians wearing red-and-white checked keffiyehs not to hide their faces but as a badge of honor, charged the Israeli troops as if looking to become martyrs, their defiance taking the Israelis, used to supplication, by surprise.

Columnists were quick to interpret events as the drawing of a new age in Israel's relations with the 2 million Palestinians in the area it has occupied since 1967. This was more than civil unrest, they claimed; it was the beginning of a civil rebellion.

They may be right. The youngsters in Gaza and several cities on the West Bank where riots erupted this month have not received terrorist training, nor are they members of a terrorist organization. They are members of that Palestinian generation that grew up knowing nothing but occupation. Violence, hatred, fear and suspicion, action and counteraction have become integral parts of their day-to-day life.

For 20 years the current generations of Palestinians muzzling the roadblocks and turning universities and high schools into wastelands have watched with growing frustration as 60,000 Israelis settled the West Bank and Gaza, with little reaction from their own leadership, the Palestine Liberation Organization, or their Arab brethren to stop the process.

The Palestinian issue was wholly disregarded at the recent Amman summit, the main focus of attention being the Iran-Iraq War. Nine Arab nations have renewed their diplomatic ties with Egypt in recent months without any concessions demanded on the Palestinian issue. The PLO remains at

odds not only with the Arab world but with itself, tangled with ever in inter-ethnic strife and diplomatic intrigue.

No wonder the frustration in Jenin, Tulikarm, East Jerusalem and Gaza. And no wonder that in this environment the slightest spark becomes a flashpoint for battles between young Palestinians with nothing to lose and the Israeli army, which is having an increasingly difficult time dealing with the new phenomenon. Each casualty creates a new martyr and yet another reason for a snowball of violence.

It has become increasingly clear to Israeli policy makers, even on the right, that the situation has all the essentials of a dangerous dynamic. Notwithstanding the government's reassurances that this latest outbreak is but a passing phase, ministers will privately tell you that they are worried and depressed. Worse, they have no new ideas about how to alter things.

Labor Party ministers bemoan the death of the international conference, blaming the obtuseness of the conservative Likud Bloc for the failure; those in Likud are frustrated by the demographic and political realities that are slowly cracking the dream of the perfect Eretz Yisrael, or biblical land of Israel, which would include all of Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

The case of Gaza explains why: Wedged between Israel and the Mediterranean, it is undoubtedly one of the most unattractive places on Earth. With an area of only 130 square miles (340 square kilometers), it is also one of the most densely populated. More than two-thirds of its people live in refugee camps created after the 1948 Palestinian exodus from Palestine. For 19 years, until conquered by Israel in 1967, it was left to fester by the Egyptians, and to this day its schools, relief organizations and hospitals are run by international agencies.

According to demographers who re-

staunch supporters of Likud. Moreover, immigration trends are bolstering the Israeli right. Of the immigrants who came to Israel from the United States last year, for example, 78 percent were Orthodox and 54 percent settled on the West Bank.

So while the world reacts to last week's events and the columnists ponder whether Israel faces civil rebellion or not, the reality of the matter is that things will probably get a lot worse before they get better. Unless, of course, the unlikely happens and some leader has the foresight to lead Israel back to peace in the promised land.

The writer is defense correspondent for the Jerusalem Post. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

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with his name was: "If it is good for the country's business and the country's interest, do it." The House investigating committee has sought to prove that Messrs. J.P. Morgan and J.D. Rockefeller controlled between them 36 percent of the active wealth and natural resources of the United States. It is exceedingly doubtful if in its final report the committee will decide that there is a "Money Trust."

1937: Ludendorff Dies

MUNICH — General Erich Ludendorff, the military brains of Germany during the World War, died in a hospital here today [Dec. 20]. He was 72 years old. The former quartermaster general, who maintained that he was responsible for the U-boat campaign, had been ill from a bladder ailment for nearly a month. He was promoted to general chief of staff of all forces in the field on August 29, 1916. He mapped out the Hindenburg program and was the master mind behind early German successes in the war.

1987/12/21

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Italy	Lfr.	380,000	45
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Netherlands	Fl.	650	40
Norway (post)	Nkr.	1,800	38
Norway (hand delivery)	Nkr.	2,300	21
Portugal	Esc.	22,000	52
Spain	Pes.	29,000	41
Spain (hand delivery)	Pes.	42,000	15
Sweden (post)	Skr.	1,800	38
Sweden (hand delivery)	Skr.	2,300	21
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50 YEARS AGO
 Lindbergh

Democrat
 It's Time
 To Wake
 By James Reston
 WASHINGTON — The
 possible explanation
 for the Republican
 victory in the
 election is that
 the voters are
 tired of the
 Democrats.
 There is a party
 that has been
 in power for
 40 years. It has
 been a party of
 compromise and
 of the status quo.
 It has been a party
 that has not
 been able to
 do anything
 to change the
 course of the
 country. It has
 been a party
 that has been
 a party of
 the past.
 The voters are
 tired of the
 Democrats. They
 want a change.
 They want a
 new party. They
 want a party
 that will lead
 the country
 into the future.
 They want a
 party that will
 do something
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 country.

Congress Reaches Pact With White House on 'Nonlethal' Contra Aid

By Tom Kenworthy and Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congress and the Reagan administration, in a compromise that may end a stalemate on the budget, reached a tentative agreement early Sunday on providing \$8 million in short-term "nonlethal aid" to the Nicaraguan rebels, according to officials.

The tentative accord paved the way for passage of a spending bill needed to fund most federal agencies for the next nine months. Its adoption would avert a government shutdown Monday.

The House and Senate began meeting in an unusual Sunday session to pass a one-day, stopgap spending measure that would keep the government operating until they vote on the bill.

Several provisions of the measure, which calls for spending of \$600 billion in the rest of the 1988 fiscal year, remain unresolved. However, the agreement that was apparently reached on aid to the rebels, known as contra, would remove the largest stumbling block.

The spending bill is one of two packages that together would reduce the 1988 federal deficit by \$30.2 billion, as congressional leaders and the administration agreed in November.

Little progress was evident on several issues in the other bill, a \$24 billion "reconciliation" package of tax increases, asset sales and cuts in spending for programs such as farm credit and Medicare, the health insurance program for elderly and disabled Americans.

Although House and Senate negotiators settled late Thursday on a \$9 billion tax increase bill aimed at corporations and wealthy individuals, they have made less headway on spending cuts.

Negotiators said a final agreement on the contra aid package would be subject to review by President Ronald Reagan and congressional leaders.

"We believe we've reached an agreement in principle subject to looking at it on paper," said Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire.

Although the government technically ran out of money at 12:01 A.M. Saturday, the impact was negligible since most government offices were closed.

The new contra aid would be included in a \$600 billion catchall spending bill to fund most government operations for nine months.

Jim Wright, the Democrat of Texas who is speaker of the House, said the tentative deal would provide the contra with \$8.1 million in nonlethal aid and the transportation funds to get it to Nicaragua.

Under the tentative agreement, previously authorized military aid could be commingled with the new humanitarian aid for the first 12 days of 1988. During the following week, only Central American presidents are to meet on the regional peace process, no military shipments would be permitted.

Following that period, according to Mr. Wright, if Mr. Reagan finds that a cease-fire is not in effect because of the Nicaraguan government's lack of good faith, the military and nonlethal aid could again be joined until Feb. 4. Congress then would vote on whether to continue mixed deliveries of aid.

The government has functioned since Oct. 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, under a series of stopgap funding measures.

Earlier, House Democrats backed off their position that previously authorized military assistance could not be commingled with the nonlethal aid, which is limited to food, shelter, clothing and medical supplies. Under current law, military aid must cease by Dec. 31.



Benazir Bhutto with her husband, Asif Ali Zardari, at their wedding.

Vote Is Seen as Bhutto Setback

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

KARACHI, Pakistan — The success of Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo's party in local elections is widely seen as an important step in his quest for political legitimacy.

The voting last month also dealt a serious setback to the opposition drive of Benazir Bhutto, the popular daughter of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Miss Bhutto's marriage Friday drew more than 100,000 exuberant supporters here.

In the Nov. 30 elections, Pakistanis chose candidates to fill 70,000 positions in local government throughout the country. Although few of those running had national reputations, and there were no major issues at stake, the balloting was watched for clues to public sentiment.

Officially, the candidates ran without party affiliations. But the major political parties used their organizations to back them.

The voting thus marked the first significant test of party strength since President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq ended martial law and allowed political parties at the end of 1985.

Mr. Junejo said Pakistanis gave his government a vote of confidence, showing that they were no longer "duped with catchy slogans" of the opposition.

He promised that elections for Parliament would take place on schedule in 1990 and that political parties would be allowed to run candidates.

Miss Bhutto's political organization, the Pakistan People's Party, had hoped to demonstrate that it could translate her popular appeal into votes.

Instead, her party was badly defeated in Punjab, Pakistan's most populous province, and achieved mixed results at best in her home province, Sind.

Her organization, which was built by her father, did better in the North-West Frontier Province.

But to the surprise of many analysts, Mr. Junejo's relatively new organization, the Pakistan Muslim League, won most seats in the Punjab, and predicted that it would end as allies with the victors in many other areas.

General Zia, who took power after overthrowing Mr. Bhutto in 1977, generally continues to be seen as the dominant political figure in Pakistan.

But Mr. Junejo has worked hard to establish an independent reputation and, in some cases, has moved away from his father. For example, he recently eased out Pakistan's longtime foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, a close associate of General Zia.

Meanwhile, Mr. Junejo reconstituted the old Pakistan Muslim League, an organization that fought for Pakistan's independence in 1947 but that had deteriorated into squabbling factions in recent years.

The party drew strength from business people, professionals, landlords, some clergymen and other powerful interests fearful of Miss Bhutto and other opposition leaders.

Miss Bhutto said the voting was rigged, but an aide declared, "We suffered a very serious organizational failure." He said the Muslim League had succeeded beyond anyone's expectations in galvanizing support, especially among young, middle-class Pakistanis eager to acquire consumer goods and help their families.

Miss Bhutto's wedding brought a flood of emotions for those around the 34-year-old opposition leader. Miss Bhutto's father was executed in 1979 by the man Miss Bhutto seeks to succeed, General Zia.

Among the sentiments was relief for Miss Bhutto's mother, who negotiated her daughter's marriage last summer, along with a nagging uncertainty among many over whether her new status would help or hinder her political movement.

Politicians said that while a conservative Muslim society like Pakistan would expect a young woman like Miss Bhutto to marry, much of

Kasparov Remains Chess Champion, Vows to Fight Game's Bureaucracy

By Paul Delaney
New York Times Service

SEVILLE, Spain — Garry Kasparov has retained his world chess title by mounting a pressing, aggressive attack to defeat the challenger, Anatoli Karpov, in the final game of their match.

Mr. Kasparov will remain champion until 1990, when he will have to defend his title.

Mr. Kasparov came into Game 24 trailing in the match 11-12 after committing a series of mistakes and losing the 23d game Thursday night. By winning Saturday, Mr. Kasparov won the match under a rule allowing the champion to retain the title if the score is tied at 12-12.

If Mr. Karpov had forced a draw, which would have given each contestant a half point, he would have retained the title he had held for 10 years until losing to Mr. Kasparov two years ago.

But after sparring with each other during the first two hours Saturday, Mr. Kasparov, 24, forced Mr. Karpov, 36, into positions that eventually became indefensible. After three hours of play in a game that had become a tactical struggle, the challenger resigned, the men shook hands and the packed house at the ornate Lope de Vega Theater erupted into applause and chanting.

With the match ending in a tie, the two players will evenly divide the prize money, which amounts to about \$1.6 million.

[Mr. Kasparov said Sunday he played his best chess of the match in the final game, Reuters reported. "Karpov made me play my strongest," he said. "I did it because I believe in the logical end of each competition. Karpov didn't prove he was stronger."]

[The champion had harsh words for top officials of the International Chess Federation, known by its French acronym FIDE. "I hope some day bureaucratic dictatorship will end for chess players," he said.

[Asked about his feud with FIDE's president, Florencio Campomanes of the Philippines, who was booed off the stage by Spanish chess fans in the final game Saturday night, Mr. Kasparov said: "You see the future of FIDE leadership in Campomanes' face." He added: "Just my title will kill this organization, this title in my hands. Because now we will discover a lot of people who hate this system. And they will do it themselves, just with my protection, the protection of my name."]

This championship match had gone back and forth since its beginning Oct. 12, and had been tied for the past several games. Mr. Kasparov's aides felt he was playing for a tie, thereby changing from his usual aggressive offense and assuming a defensive stance. Mr. Karpov is noted as a defensive player. Saturday night, the champion reverted to his normal play, and it was enough to win.

With the victory, he has won 17 games to Mr. Karpov's 16 in the 120 championship games the men have played against each other; the rest have been draws. Supporters of both feel that they are the world's best players and are likely to meet again in championship play.

Saturday's game was the completion of the game begun the previous day but adjourned after five hours of even play. When it resumed, the two players appeared to feel each other out in a way that brought one analyst to say, "If they keep this up, they will play until next month."

But then, Mr. Kasparov, playing the white pieces, began to make his move, pressing the attack, attempting to corner the black queen. As he moved in and Mr. Karpov began desperately trying to counter, the audience became quiet as it watched intently.

The champion's expression began to lighten from the seriousness of the past few games. He walked off the stage briefly, and returned to accept Mr. Karpov's resignation.

KARPOV/BLACK

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KASPAROV/WHITE

Position of adjournment.

Iran and Iraq Report Clash Near Basra

By Charles P. Wallace
Los Angeles Times Service

NICOSIA — Iran and Iraq reported Sunday that their armies had clashed near the southern Iraqi city of Basra, but the reports differed sharply about the outcome.

It was difficult to determine the scope of the clashes from the vague communiqués issued by the two sides, but they suggested that the fighting, although serious, was on a relatively small scale.

Western military analysts have been reporting for several weeks that Iran has carried out a buildup of volunteers southeast of Basra. They predicted a major offensive in the next month aimed at capturing the town, Iraq's second-largest city.

They also predicted Iran would begin the campaign with a series of feints aimed at throwing the Iraqis off balance and at drawing troops away from Basra's defenses.

Iraq said its forces repelled an Iranian attack made by an estimated two brigades, about 5,000 to 7,000 men, in the Zubaidat area north of Basra.

An Iraqi communiqué said "the bulk of enemy units" were destroyed, but no exact casualty figures were given.

Iran said that four Iraqi battalions were 50 percent to 80 percent destroyed in the fighting Saturday night and that all Iranian forces returned safely to their bases after the operation.

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency denied Iraqi claims to have destroyed Iranian brigades.

Antarctica's Late Thaw Called 'Ominous Trend'

By Cass Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The frigid air over Antarctica took three weeks longer than usual to warm at the onset of the Antarctic spring this year, prompting concern by some scientists that the "ozone hole" discovered over the continent less than three years ago may be affecting global climate.

According to satellite data from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the polar vortex — a whirlpool-like mass of extremely cold air that forms over Antarctica — broke up in late November. The vortex normally breaks up in late October or early November, when spring brings sunlight back to the South Pole and warms the atmosphere.

"This is the latest that it has failed to break up," said Robert Watson, a NASA atmospheric scientist. "It may be what you would expect because there is so little ozone there. What one has to consider are the ramifications."

F. Sherwood Rowland, a University of California scientist and a leading expert in ozone depletion, said the event "could be the first indication of major climatic change. There is no way of judging the impact, but it's an ominous trend."

Other researchers said that it is not certain whether stratospheric temperatures over Antarctica could affect weather patterns.

"I don't think it makes a difference in the troposphere [the atmospheric layer closest to the Earth]," said Mark Schoeberl, a NASA scientist. "It means that temperatures in the polar region are still anomalously cold relative to previous years."

Scientists think that the delayed warming is related to a phenomenon first reported by British researchers in 1985 and now known as the ozone hole.

During each Antarctic winter, ozone levels drop drastically before rising to normal again in the spring.

The discovery caused alarm, because ozone protects the Earth and its inhabitants from most of the sun's most damaging ultraviolet rays, which can cause cancer, cataracts and immune-system problems.

Although the phenomenon is not understood fully, recent research tends to buttress theories that the ozone is being destroyed by chlorine molecules from a class of chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons. The process is believed to be aided by Antarctica's unusual atmospheric conditions, including the polar vortex, which traps chlorine molecules and spurs icy stratospheric clouds that enhance chemical reactions.

When the polar vortex breaks up in the spring, ozone levels over Antarctica rise and the hole disappears. Some ozone comes from air moving into Antarctica from other parts of the globe, and some comes from natural reformation of ozone when sunlight strikes the stratosphere.

Scientists theorize that the vortex held on longer this spring because of the magnitude of ozone loss in winter. A research expedition this year found ozone levels down more than 60 percent.

Ozone absorbs radiation and helps heat the atmosphere. Some scientists say the lack of ozone over Antarctica may have slowed the heating necessary to break up the polar vortex.

"If ozone doesn't reform, you get no heating," said Irving Mizerov of the World Research Institute. "So you get continuing cold that contributes to the formation of stratospheric clouds and may increase ozone depletion. It's yet another of those surprises that have characterized our emerging understanding of the hole."

Vote Is Seen as Bhutto Setback

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

KARACHI, Pakistan — The success of Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo's party in local elections is widely seen as an important step in his quest for political legitimacy.

The voting last month also dealt a serious setback to the opposition drive of Benazir Bhutto, the popular daughter of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Miss Bhutto's marriage Friday drew more than 100,000 exuberant supporters here.

In the Nov. 30 elections, Pakistanis chose candidates to fill 70,000 positions in local government throughout the country. Although few of those running had national reputations, and there were no major issues at stake, the balloting was watched for clues to public sentiment.

Officially, the candidates ran without party affiliations. But the major political parties used their organizations to back them.

The voting thus marked the first significant test of party strength since President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq ended martial law and allowed political parties at the end of 1985.

Mr. Junejo said Pakistanis gave his government a vote of confidence, showing that they were no longer "duped with catchy slogans" of the opposition.

He promised that elections for Parliament would take place on schedule in 1990 and that political parties would be allowed to run candidates.

Miss Bhutto's political organization, the Pakistan People's Party, had hoped to demonstrate that it could translate her popular appeal into votes.

Instead, her party was badly defeated in Punjab, Pakistan's most populous province, and achieved mixed results at best in her home province, Sind.

Her organization, which was built by her father, did better in the North-West Frontier Province.

But to the surprise of many analysts, Mr. Junejo's relatively new organization, the Pakistan Muslim League, won most seats in the Punjab, and predicted that it would end as allies with the victors in many other areas.

General Zia, who took power after overthrowing Mr. Bhutto in 1977, generally continues to be seen as the dominant political figure in Pakistan.

But Mr. Junejo has worked hard to establish an independent reputation and, in some cases, has moved away from his father. For example, he recently eased out Pakistan's longtime foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, a close associate of General Zia.

Meanwhile, Mr. Junejo reconstituted the old Pakistan Muslim League, an organization that fought for Pakistan's independence in 1947 but that had deteriorated into squabbling factions in recent years.

The party drew strength from business people, professionals, landlords, some clergymen and other powerful interests fearful of Miss Bhutto and other opposition leaders.

Miss Bhutto said the voting was rigged, but an aide declared, "We suffered a very serious organizational failure." He said the Muslim League had succeeded beyond anyone's expectations in galvanizing support, especially among young, middle-class Pakistanis eager to acquire consumer goods and help their families.

Miss Bhutto's wedding brought a flood of emotions for those around the 34-year-old opposition leader. Miss Bhutto's father was executed in 1979 by the man Miss Bhutto seeks to succeed, General Zia.

Among the sentiments was relief for Miss Bhutto's mother, who negotiated her daughter's marriage last summer, along with a nagging uncertainty among many over whether her new status would help or hinder her political movement.

Politicians said that while a conservative Muslim society like Pakistan would expect a young woman like Miss Bhutto to marry, much of

ARMS: Battlefield Nuclear Weapons Dividing NATO

(Continued from Page 1)

nuclear arms until agreement has been reached on conventional forces, a process expected to take several years.

Significantly, the Netherlands, despite its infatuated anti-nuclear lobby, has recently decided to keep some U.S. nuclear weapons that it had planned to scrap.

The message appears to be reaching some West Germans.

"West Germany is starting to see the risk, and the talk is shifting from zero-zero to ceilings, with the Soviets coming down to our levels," said Peter Coster, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Assembly, which groups members of parliaments of NATO countries.

But a French Foreign Ministry official said, "we can easily imagine the West Germans calling for negotiations on the battlefield nuclear weapons once INF is ratified, especially if the Soviet Union makes an offer."

Discussion of triple-zero is blurred by confusion about what it is.

At a minimum, it covers the remaining nuclear missiles in NATO and the Warsaw Pact primarily Lance missiles in the West and, in the East, Soviet Scud, Frog and other missiles.

"The Soviet Union has 1,300 missiles in this category. NATO has 88, and we want the Soviets to cut back to our level," the West German Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "If the Soviet Union were to eliminate, NATO would be foolish to ignore the opportunity."

But other Western officials said that this version of triple-zero could quickly expand in negotiations to include the nearly 4,000 other U.S. land-based nuclear arms in Europe, mainly artillery.

The momentum of such a disarmament process could result in "absolute zero" — the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear-capable warplanes, leaving the French and British deterrents in the political cold.

Staying off "the slippery slope," most officials said, requires the

Iranian Islamic Republic News Agency Denies Iraqi Claims to Have Destroyed Iranian Brigades

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency denied Iraqi claims to have destroyed Iranian brigades.

Iraq said that four Iraqi battalions were 50 percent to 80 percent destroyed in the fighting Saturday night and that all Iranian forces returned safely to their bases after the operation.

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency denied Iraqi claims to have destroyed Iranian brigades.

Explosives Seized in France

PARIS — The police in the southwestern Basque area of France said Saturday that they had seized more than a ton of explosives during a routine road check and that they had arrested a Spanish Basque suspected of belonging to the separatist organization ETA.

ISRAEL: Bethlehem Holiday Events May Be Curtailed

(Continued from Page 1)

Cairo to explain Israel's policy in the territories.

Pope John Paul II called Sunday for peace in the region. "That land cannot continue being a theater of violence, of confrontation and of injustice, with suffering for the populations with whom I feel particularly close," he said at the Vatican.

As he spoke, about 50 Arabs and pro-Palestinian Italians gathered under Palestinian flags and a banner that read: "Stop the Genocide of the Palestinian People." The group included 10 Arab ambassadors and the Palestine Liberation Organization's representative in Italy. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

■ Rioting in Jerusalem
John Kijner of The New York Times reported earlier from Jerusalem.

Palestinian rioting spread to Jerusalem on Saturday, with crowds of stone-throwing youths attacking Israeli-owned banks and taking over the streets of the Arab district for hours.

Police officials said it was the worst outbreak of violence in the city in more than a decade.

Crowds of teen-agers poured out of schools Saturday morning, heading for the main commercial artery in East Jerusalem, Salah-ad-din Street, where they set fires and threw up barricades of old furniture, garbage bins, bus stop signs and, in one case, a car.

As police officers firing tear gas chased them, the groups ran and

Explosives Seized in France

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(Continued from Back Page)

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EAST: Gorbachev Era Pushes Soviet Bloc Into Ferment

(Continued from Page 1)

Gorbachev prescribed in a landmark speech here in April. Forewarning Moscow's role as a model for Eastern Europe, he urged the region's leaders to seek out their own new solutions for Communism. The Soviet Union could tolerate diversity among its allies, he indicated, but not their further stagnation.

At the same time, most of the new policies under way in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria have been broadly linked with Mr. Gorbachev's themes of perestroika, or economic restructuring, and glasnost, or openness. Differences among these countries to some extent reflect a healthy effort to adapt the dominant model for changing Stalinist socialism to national conditions.

Recent events in Eastern Europe have been as ambivalent and cloudy as those in Moscow. While Poland and Hungary introduced aggressive new policy programs this fall, Mr. Gorbachev in Poland and Hungary's Mr. Kadar and Bulgaria's Mr. Zhivkov have already passed that age. Mr. Gorbachev is 69 but may have health problems. Even Poland's General Jaruzelski, only 64 and nominally Mr. Gorbachev's best East European ally, may face a serious political threat if his new economic reform fails next year.

If Mr. Husak's retirement and the slow fading of Mr. Kadar in Hungary are any indication, the East European leadership transition will be orderly, bereft of overt Soviet intervention and yet clearly in line with Mr. Gorbachev's interests. As a potential successor to Mr. Kadar, Mr. Grosz has projected the image of a more liberal political clone of the Soviet leader.

Even in Prague, where Mr. Jakes has initially pledged allegiance to Mr. Husak's conservative line, Czechoslovak observers said his policy closer to that of Mr. Gorbachev, if only to ensure his own political survival.

"Jakes is a man who has always been good at following a higher leader," said Jiri Dienstbier, a dissident. "And the only leader he has above him now is Gorbachev."

Romanians Face Charges

The deposed head of a truck and tractor factory in Brasov, Romania, Sechi Manole, and a former Communist Party leader in Craiova, Lungu Marin, have been removed from parliament and may face prosecution, according to Agapetes, the Romanian state-run news agency. The Associated Press reported from Vienna.

Workers at Mr. Manole's Red Star factory were reported to have been among the most vociferous protesters in a demonstration in Brasov on Nov. 15.

Mr. Marin was one of several officials who went hunting last month during working hours.

At This Rate... Prof... Be Home for Chri...
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MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1987
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FROM MEDICAL SYSTEMS MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1987

TO BUSINESS SYSTEMS In Touch with Tomorrow TOSHIBA

EUROBONDS

At This Rate, Profits Won't Be Home for Christmas

By CARL GEWIRTZ International Herald Tribune PARIS — The traditional heavy year-end commercial demand for dollars, which normally would give some lift to the exchange rate, is taking an untraditional — and unhelpful — form this year.

Wall Street Bonuses Bring Little Cheer As Profits Shrink, So Do Payouts

By John Meehan International Herald Tribune NEW YORK — The Christmas season spells bonus time on Wall Street. But while garland, candy canes and artificial Christmas trees may cheer the otherwise sterile offices in the financial district, the mood is considerably less festive than in years gone by.

A Bad Autumn on Wall Street

Some of the changes made by the securities industry since September. Dates moves were made public are in parentheses. Bonus Reductions: Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. To 7.5 percent of base pay, from 35 percent.

Texaco to File \$5.5 Billion Pact Ending Dispute

By Stephen Labaron New York Times Service NEW YORK — Texaco Inc. is to file a \$5.5 billion reorganization plan Monday with a federal bankruptcy court, permitting the company to emerge from bankruptcy proceedings in the spring.

Speculators Don't Want to Get Caught by Some Dramatic Overnight Development

Speculators don't want to get caught by some dramatic overnight development that could push the dollar up. So their early morning sales weaken the currency and their purchases at the end of the day often help to push it back up.

Bonuses are a particularly tender issue because 'nobody wants to give anyone another excuse for yuppie-bashing,' a Wall Street manager said.

Institutional Brokerage Estimate Service, a unit of Lynch Jones & Ryan that tracks profit estimates, said that analysts have lowered 1987 earnings projections for securities firms by almost 19 percent over the past month.

Layoffs

Salomon Inc., 600 of its 6,508 employees. (Oct. 12) Chemical New York Corp., 170 employees in its London office, out of about 950 in its British work force. (Oct. 12) Shearson Lehman Bros., 150 of the 1,400 employees in its London office. (Sept. 14) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., 100 of its 11,000 employees. (Nov. 22) Kidder, Peabody & Co., 1,000 of its 7,350 employees. (Oct. 13 and Dec. 4) Ryan Beck & Co., investment banking firm, 45 of its 275 employees. (Oct. 30) Goldman, Sachs & Co. As many as 300 of its 7,500 employees. (Dec. 7)

Brazilian Minister's Exit Wearies U.S. Creditors

WASHINGTON — The resignation of Brazil's finance minister, Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira, will heighten worries about the nation's economic situation and make it harder to meet a tight deadline on a debt rescheduling pact, U.S. officials and bankers say.

Growth opportunities worldwide

ASSET MANAGEMENT IN SWITZERLAND

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Last Week's Markets

Table with columns for Stock Indexes, Money Rates, and Currency Rates. Includes data for DJIA, FTSE 100, and various international currencies.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Cross Rates and Other Dollar Values. Lists exchange rates for various countries like Australia, Canada, and Japan.

G-7 Statement Predicted After U.S. Deficit Vote

TOKYO — A statement by the Group of Seven leading industrial nations is expected after the U.S. Congress approves legislation on cutting the federal budget deficit, Japanese government sources said Sunday.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including 'Champion reaucracy' and 'Events May Be Curbed'.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'ing it's it's it's' and 'or on he'.

New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, Price and week, Terms. Includes Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupon, and Warrants.

Write-Off Signals Baker Plan's Death

By Carl Gewirtz. Paris — Legally, nothing happened last week when Bank of Boston Corp. wrote off its \$200 million of debt to unnamed Latin American countries.

said, "we could see a big split between banks. Relations within the banking community could deteriorate." This would pit money center banks — the ones with global networks and ambitions, massive exposure in Latin America and who see a strategic interest in working to find a solution with the debtors —

Hong Kong Exchange Chief Calls Rules 'Adequate'

As the new chairman of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong, Charles Sin Cho-Chiu assumes office amid much controversy. His predecessor, Ronald Li, was widely criticized for suspending trading for four sessions after October's price collapse.

is an era of greater official involvement on the way? A. With Mr. Fell, we'll have the advantage of things being organized more efficiently. But in principle, I'm an advocate of brokers managing their own affairs.

MONDAY Q&A

Q. What is your view of Hong Kong's regulatory environment? Do you feel markets here are adequately regulated at present? A. We have legislation covering the market, brokers and listed companies, and we have legislation that protects investors.

Q. Are you disappointed that Hong Kong is now somewhat out of favor with international investors and is viewed as more immature than had been thought even a few months ago? A. You're quite correct about that. Before we unified our four exchanges last year, Hong Kong was a nice local market, and since unification it has become an international market.

Wall Street Calls Boesky Term Just

NEW YORK — Wall Street brokers and analysts say the three-year prison sentence given to Ivan F. Boesky, the stock speculator, topped in an insider trading scandal, was severe but fair.

his prison term was the longest so far in a scandal that has shaken the securities industry for a year and a half. "The sentence strikes the right chord," said Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corp.

BONUS: Wall Street Cuts Payouts

(Continued from first finance page) employees, the bonus has been reduced to 22 percent from 25 percent. Some analysts expect the firm's pretax earnings in the year ended November to fall about 20 percent below the \$500 million it reportedly earned last year.

bonus reductions at Morgan. Similarly, those who work at First Boston may also have a relatively good year. But the Yuletide rewards may not be as generous at Shearson, Merrill Lynch, Salomon Brothers, PaineWebber, Bear Stearns and Kidder Peabody. All are expected to suffer profit setbacks this year.

Icahn and Shareholders Were Key Players in Texaco Accord

By Agis Salpukas. NEW YORK — In the past three weeks, a variety of players have taken center stage in the fashioning of a settlement of the bitter struggle between the tiny Pennzoil Co. and the giant Texaco Inc.

On Dec. 7, Mr. O'Dea took all 12 members of the committee in a court hearing at which he argued that the shareholders be included in any settlement plan. The judge agreed.

Q. Do you feel Mr. Li was justified in closing the stock and futures markets? A. I would advocate that brokers elect their own committee in lieu of the exchange.

Q. Do you feel it is now important to recognize the role of foreign brokers in Hong Kong by opening the exchange committee, which is now limited to local brokerages, to foreign membership? A. Good question. To convince members in accept change, one has to progress step by step.

'I made a lot of money. It's ridiculous to argue about who gets the major credit.'

Mr. Icahn gained control of Mr. Holmes & Court's 30 million Texaco shares by paying about \$29 a share for 12 million shares that also included voting rights, Texaco Inc. executives said.

Q. More generally, is it time for the Hong Kong market, including basic mechanisms such as the clearing system, to catch up with the realities of a global equity system? A. One of our primary objectives must be to set up a central clearing and depository system, because a local market has become a global one, and a small volume a large one.



Carl C. Icahn

TEXACO: Reorganization Pact Will Cost \$5.5 Billion

(Continued from first finance page) circumstances, I think it was the best arrangement available. Texaco, which is based in White Plains, New York, had said it would appeal the Texas judgment to the Supreme Court, arguing that the judges had been biased and that the company had been denied due process.

Mr. Icahn said he had no plans at this time in secret control of Texaco. "Each of the participants had in mind the leading role from time to time," Mr. Luce said. "Each one took the initiative and we can't leave Icahn out of this. But in the end Pennzoil and Texaco were left to work things out in the stretch."

Indian Exports Up 25% In April-October Period

NEW DELHI — India's exports surged by 34 percent to \$6.7 billion in the first seven months of the country's fiscal year from a year earlier, the government reported Sunday.

HARRY WINSTON

Rare jewels of the world. Present during Christmas and New Year their latest collection at the Palace Hotel in Gstaad and the Badrutt's Palace in St Moritz.

Asset Sales Expected

Texaco's chairman, Alfred C. DeCrane Jr., said that the company expected to sell some assets. Reuters reported from New York that he would not say whether it was considering selling its 78 percent stake in Texaco Canada, which is valued at about \$2 billion.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Table with columns: TITLE, SALARY, EMPLOYER. Includes positions like President, Overseas Representatives, Branch Manager, Inside/Outside Sales Rep., Sales Engineer, Administrative Assistant.

Indigo advertisement: A major bank's research director recently told Newsweek he didn't know whether the market was going up or down...

So far, employees of Morgan Stanley seem to be the envy of the industry. The firm reportedly had an estimated \$80 million loss before taxes because of its participation in underwriting shares in the British Petroleum Co. offering in October. But analysts believe that huge fees generated by its mergers and acquisitions and merchant banking activities will offset such losses.

SPORTS

Righetti and Yankees Agree, Morris and Tigers Don't

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service



Dave Righetti

NEW YORK — Dave Righetti, the much-sought-after free agent, decided Saturday to accept the New York Yankees' offer of salary arbitration and pitch for them for at least another season.

additional \$100,000 in bonuses if he pitches 160 innings or in 60 games.

The Yankees, who plan to use John as a spot starter and reliever, have been trying to obtain another left-handed starter and their target in the last few days was Tanana, who had a 15-10 record with the Tigers last season.

Tony Attanasio, Tanana's agent, said the Yankees' attempt failed only because Tanana, who is from Detroit, decided he wanted to remain at home.

"The Yankees made a sincere effort to sign Frank," Attanasio said by telephone from his office in San Diego. "He would have been perfect for them. He would be a left-hander pitching at Yankee Stadium, he beats the teams in the division the Yankees have to beat and it would have deprived Detroit of a starter. But when I called Frank today, he said he wanted to stay in Detroit for another year. He just built a home there and this way he retains his free agent rights for next year."

The Tigers have offered a one-year, \$775,000 contract to Tanana, who had wanted a two-year contract. The Yankees were prepared to give him two years at slightly more than \$800,000 a year. He earned \$1,325,000 in his recently expired two-year contract with the Tigers.

Leibrandt, who had a 16-11 record with the Royals, is another left-handed pitcher who is a free agent, and his rejection of Kansas City's salary arbitration offer kept him on the market. Morris, a right-hander, has received a two-year, \$3.9 million offer from the Tigers.

Free agents who accepted arbitration offers from their 1987 teams are considered signed players for 1988. Arbitrators will decide their

salaries in hearings in February unless they negotiate contracts before then.

Free agents who rejected arbitration offers must be signed by their 1987 teams by midnight Jan. 8, or the teams lose negotiating rights to them until next May 1. That was what happened last year with such players as Ron Guidry, Tim Lincecum, Bob Boone, Rich Godman, and Doyle Alexander. Andre Dawson and Lance Parrish, on the other hand, went past the Jan. 8 signing deadline and joined other teams in March.

Besides Righetti, the Yankees were waiting to hear about a decision from their third free agent pitcher, Bill Gullickson, who had received an offer from the Tokyo Giants of \$3 million for two years. After Candelaria rejected the Mets' arbitration offer, Joe McEwing, a club vice president, said he would continue to negotiate with Candelaria, who doesn't have an agent. Candelaria, a left-handed pitcher, apparently has to decide whether or not he wants to keep his family in California, where they live, or move to New York.

An American Runner Is Winner of Paris Race

Reuter

PARIS — Pat Porter, six times the U.S. cross-country champion, won the 7.5 mile (12-kilometer) Paris race on Sunday.

Porter joined Morocco's Said Aouita as the only non-French winners in the annual event, which has been run 27 times. Porter's time was 38 minutes flat. Pierre Levesque of France was second, nine seconds behind. Paul Arpin, who had won the previous two Figaro races, was absent because of influenza.

SPORTS BRIEFS

French Soccer Club Official Flees Colombia

BREST, France (Combined Dispatches) — A French soccer club official, defying a Colombian judge's order, returned to France on Saturday with the player whose signing in Colombia had resulted in a fraud charge against the official.

Francois Yvinec, chairman of the Brest team, presented the player, Roberto Cabañas of Paraguay, to fans and journalists here. Later, Cabañas left for Paraguay to spend the French soccer league's winter break with his family.

Yvinec had arrived in Bogota on Nov. 2 to sign Cabañas, who played last season for the Colombian champion, America de Cali. But Cali's president, Juan Jose Bellini, asserted that Cabañas's signature on the \$550,000 contract had been forged. Yvinec was freed on \$1,600 bail, but Justice Elizabeth Amaya ordered that he not leave the country.

In the meantime, the International Soccer Federation, FIFA, ruled that Cabañas could play with Brest, but his departure was delayed by the judicial process. Yvinec, who had his way to go before the Colombian consul in Paris to continue the process, made his flight to Venezuela over the weekend, apparently in a private plane.

From there, a Venezuelan airliner took him, with Cabañas and an interpreter, to Santiago de Compostela in northern Spain. (AP, AP, Reuters)

South Africa's Mitchell Retains WBA Title

CAPO D'ORLANDO, Sicily (AP) — Brian Mitchell of South Africa retained his World Boxing Association super featherweight crown when he stopped Salvatore Curciotti of Italy in the ninth round Saturday night.

The Venezuelan referee, Enzo Montero, stopped the fight at the beginning of the round as the 27-year-old Italian was bleeding heavily from a cut below the left eyebrow. Mitchell scored knockdowns in the seventh and eighth rounds. Both times, Curciotti took eight counts.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

ACROSS
1 Record
5 Recurring theme
10 Battle site: 1944
14 Taj Mahal site
15 "Commander" getter
16 Pequod's captain
17 Worms or squids
18 Violinist Isaac
19 TV staple
20 Samovar
21 Norse king
22 British by-eyes
24 Cato's 196
25 Galsworthy's "Devon"
28 Director Spielberg
30 Horse's motion
31 Wooden mortar beater
34 Singing group
35 "Compton Sense" author
36 Hawaiian baking pit
37 A sound of music
38 Costly fur
39 Skin blemish
40 Poi sources

For the Record

The Chinese weightlifter He Zhongqing broke the world snatch record with a lift of 118 kilograms (259.6 pounds) Sunday in the 52-kilogram class in a meet in Niigata, southwestern Japan. He's lift was 1.5 kilograms better than his own record of 116.5 kilograms set in the Asian Weightlifting Championships in April. (AP)

Quotable

Jack Nicklaus, on why he tests the ball so high: "Through years of experience I have found that air offers less resistance than dirt." (LAT)

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Prices on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange advanced moderately last week, with the ANP-CBS general index rising Friday to 208.7 from 199.6 a week earlier.

The tone was firm for the first three trading days because of greater dollar stability and hopes that cuts in the U.S. budget deficit would be made soon. Prices then drifted slightly lower on Thursday and Friday.

Volume was 4,642 billion guilders for the week, virtually unchanged from the previous week.

Frankfurt

Prices on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange managed to post a gain of 24.5 points last week, with the Commerzbank index of 60 shares ending at 1,329.3. Volume on the eight West German stock markets rose to 7.7 billion Deutsche marks from 6.95 billion DM the previous week.

Prices dropped Thursday and Friday because of dollar weakness.

In autos, BMW jumped 18.50 DM for the week, while Daimler rose by 2 and VW by 5.50. Chemicals were firm, with Hoechst up 1.30 DM for the week, BASF by 5.60, and Bayer by 9.70. Department stores moved lower, including Herten, off 16, and Karstadt, down 25.

Hong Kong

Prices on the Hong Kong stock exchange rose four of five days last week, pushing the key Hang Seng Index up a healthy 190.88 points to close Friday at 2,180.46.

The broader-based Hoog Kooq Index gained 126.92 points, finishing at 1,425.36. Average daily volume was 732.6 million Hong Kong dollars, up from 659.8 million dollars the previous week.

The Hang Seng Index shot up 51.04 points Monday. Except for a negligible 3.48 point loss Thursday, the mood was moderately bullish the rest of the week.

London

Prices on the London Stock Exchange rose steadily last week, buoyed by British economic data and takeover activity.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of industrial shares ended at 1,377.8, up 67.1 points from the previous week.

M.K. Electric posted healthy gains after accepting a £262.8 million (\$479.2 million) offer from the mining group RTZ.

The oil sector was in the spotlight because of the disappointing accord reached at a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and a £227 billion tender offer by BP for Britoil. The government said it would block BP from gaining control of the company.

Milan

Milan stock prices rose by 2.64 percent last week, with the Comit index rising Friday to 504.36 from 491.92 a week earlier.

Volume jumped to 163 million shares from 96 million the previous week, which included only four sessions. The value of shares traded rose to 598 billion lire from 381 billion.

Analysts said that large groups were buying in hopes of boosting the prices of their holdings and avoiding painful year-end comparisons with the capital gains of previous years. Farmitalia Carlo Erba, which is being merged with Erbamont, jumped 8.58 percent.

Paris

Prices on the Paris Bourse advanced about 4 percent last week despite a retreat by some issues on Thursday and Friday. The CAC index finished Friday at 281.7, up from 270.3 a week earlier.

Analysts said the Bourse benefited from the generally calm reaction to the record monthly U.S. trade deficit reported on Dec. 10 and from the dollar's heightened resistance. Stocks also were buoyed by a report that the French trade deficit narrowed in November and that prices increased only moderately in that month.

Singapore

Sustained buying interest helped Singapore share prices finish higher last week. The Straits Times Industrial Index registered gains for five straight days on the strength of interest in quality stocks, closing Friday at 773.11.

The closing, which compared with 724.02 the previous Friday, reflected a gain of more than 50 points for the week.

Volume for the week was down by 14 percent to 97.8 million units, but the value of shares traded remained unchanged at 177.24 million dollars because of the interest in quality stocks.

Tokyo

Prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange fell sharply last week, reflecting the dollar's plunge to a series of postwar lows on the local currency market.

The 225-stock Nikkei average closed at 22,926.97 yen Friday for a 206.84-yen weekly loss. The average had risen 362.40 yen the previous week.

The composite index of all common stocks listed on the market's first section dipped 12.97 points for the week to 1,844.26. The market was closed Saturday for a business recess.

Average daily volume amounted to 502 million shares, up from 431.1 million the previous week. The value of daily transactions rose to 526.8 billion yen from 441.5 billion yen.

With the dollar plummeting to record lows, many players sat on the sidelines to see what measures the U.S. government would take to defend the currency.

Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Japan would step up intervention to support the dollar in line with the Louvre agreement signed in February by the Group of Seven industrial nations for concerted action to stabilize currencies.

Analysts said that institutional investors would not return to the stock market until another G-7 meeting takes place.

Zurich

Zurich stock prices advanced nearly 2 percent last week, although analysts said it was unclear whether a recent downward trend was over. The Swiss Bank Corp. index rose in 463.7 from 456.9 the previous Friday, and the Credit Suisse index advanced to 417.2 from 409.2.

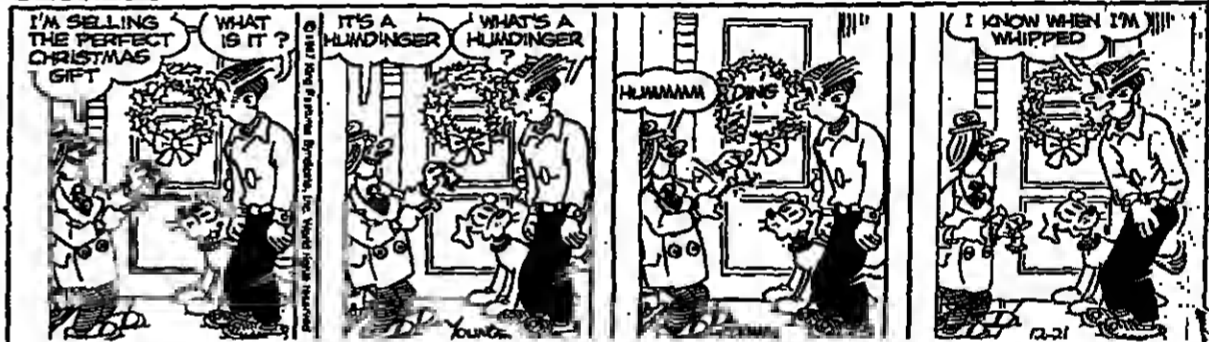
The main source of uncertainty was continuing downward pressure on the dollar, analysts said.

Banks were off for the week, with Union Bank of Switzerland dropping 80 to 3,040 francs. Among financial companies, Motor Columbus fell 80 to 1,170, but Electrowatt tacked on 75 to finish at 2,950.

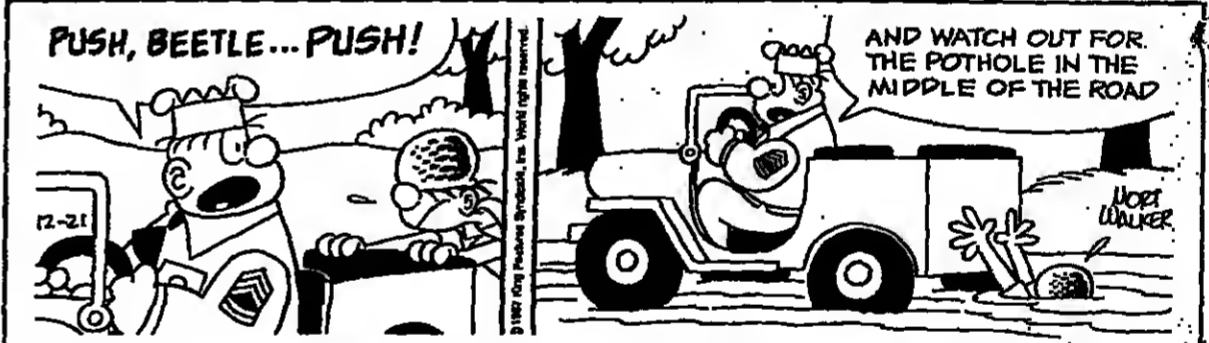
PEANUTS



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BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



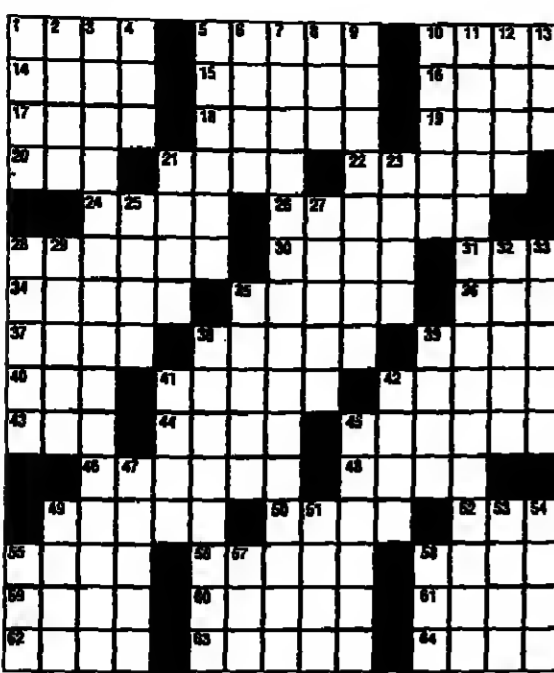
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



- ACROSS
1 Record
5 Recurring theme
10 Battle site: 1944
14 Taj Mahal site
15 "Commander" getter
16 Pequod's captain
17 Worms or squids
18 Violinist Isaac
19 TV staple
20 Samovar
21 Norse king
22 British by-eyes
24 Cato's 196
25 Galsworthy's "Devon"
28 Director Spielberg
30 Horse's motion
31 Wooden mortar beater
34 Singing group
35 "Compton Sense" author
36 Hawaiian baking pit
37 A sound of music
38 Costly fur
39 Skin blemish
40 Poi sources

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DENNIS THE MENACE



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	16	8	Bangkok	26	24
Amsterdam	10	8	Beijing	14	4
Athens	12	5	Bombay	28	24
Berlin	10	7	Calcutta	28	24
Bombay	28	24	Hankow	14	4
Buenos Aires	10	7	Hong Kong	22	18
Calcutta	28	24	Kobe	14	4
Cairo	10	7	London	10	7
Cardenas	10	7	Manila	28	24
Chicago	10	7	Osaka	14	4
Columbus	10	7	Seoul	14	4
Costa Rica	10	7	Singapore	28	24
Dallas	10	7	Taipei	14	4
Detroit	10	7	Tokyo	14	4
Havana	10	7			
London	10	7			
Los Angeles	10	7			
Madrid	10	7			
Miami	10	7			
Moscow	10	7			
Munich	10	7			
Nice	10	7			
Oaxaca	10	7			
Paris	10	7			
Prague	10	7			
Rangoon	10	7			
Reykjavik	10	7			
Rome	10	7			
Stockholm	10	7			
Stuttgart	10	7			
Vancouver	10	7			
Venice	10	7			
Warsaw	10	7			
Zurich	10	7			

MONDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: light; FRANKFURT: Rain; Temp. 7-2 (4-7); LONDON: Overcast; Temp. 10-14 (9-21); PARIS: Temp. 10-17 (9-21); NEW YORK: Partly Cloudy; Temp. 10-14 (9-21); PHOENIX: Partly Cloudy; Temp. 10-17 (9-21); RICHMOND: Cloudy; Temp. 14-18 (11-21); TAMPA: Partly Cloudy; Temp. 10-17 (9-21); WASHINGTON: Partly Cloudy; Temp. 10-17 (9-21); MIAMI: Partly Cloudy; Temp. 10-17 (9-21); HONOLULU: Partly Cloudy; Temp. 10-17 (9-21); SYDNEY: Partly Cloudy; Temp. 10-17 (9-21); TOKYO: Partly Cloudy; Temp. 10-17 (9-21).

SPORTS

Sweden Blanks India To Win a 4th Davis Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches GÖTEBORG, Sweden — Sweden won the Davis Cup on Sunday for the third time in this decade, defeating India, as Mats Wilander and Anders Jarryd scored straight-set victories in the reverse singles of the final round.

Sweden's score of 5-0 was the first whitewash in the final since 1979. The Swedes won their fourth Davis Cup in all.

Jarryd took 79 minutes for his 6-4, 6-3 victory over Ramesh Krishnan and Wilander crushed Vijay Amritraj, 6-2, 6-0, in 54 minutes.

On his two matchups, Wilander directed the sparse crowd of 7,000 at the Scandinavium Arena to a crescendo of applause. He signaled for silence and won on the second ball when Amritraj sent a backhand wide.

Sweden had clinched the cup on Saturday when, after victories in the first two singles matches Friday, its doubles team of Wilander and Joakim Nystrom beat Vijay Amritraj and his brother Anand, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2.

With the outcome already decided, Sunday's matches were reduced to best-of-three sets. Trying to save India's pride, Krishnan fought back Sunday with a beautiful touch game in the 44-

minute-long opening set, the longest in the final. He angled his soft shots, but Jarryd's power game was too much for him.

Jarryd lost his serve in the fourth game, but broke in the third and fifth to win the set at 6-4.

Krishnan dropped his serve in the third game of the second set and the players then traded breaks in the seventh and eighth game before Jarryd served out the set at 6-3.

"It was a bit hard to concentrate, but I really wanted to win today for Davis Cup statistics," said Jarryd. He had played his first singles match in a Davis Cup final on Friday.

Wilander won his first set 6-3 in 30 minutes and swept six successive games to win the second in 24 minutes. To both his singles matches, Wilander dropped only seven games.

Wilander, ranked third in the world, and Jarryd lost only 15 games in the opening singles Friday and did not drop a set.

Nystrom and Wilander, who are close friends off the tennis court, replaced Stefan Edberg and Jarryd as the Swedish doubles team on Saturday. Edberg sprained his foot in practice last week.

The team's only previous doubles match in a Davis Cup final was in 1985 when Sweden beat West Germany, 3-2, in Munich.

Wilander and Nystrom outplayed the Indians in the last two sets, winning 12 of 15 games. The Swedes were broken only once each, early in the second set, giving the Indians a 3-1 lead.

"We sort of fell asleep in the second set," said Wilander. "They played much better. They didn't miss like they did in the first set. We came into their rhythm."

"But in the third set we picked up the rhythm again."

Anand Amritraj, at 35 the oldest player on the Indian team, dropped his serve five times in the two-hour match. Vijay Amritraj, who has been playing doubles for 18 years with his brother, lost his serve twice.

He said it really did not matter which Swedish doubles team he and his brother faced.

"We knew we were going to play a very tough doubles team, whoever it was," he said. "But I think we had a good chance in the early stages of the third set if we could have stayed with them."

"I think we started to play better after we got used to the first set."

Sweden was playing in its fifth straight Davis Cup final.

Sweden beat the United States, 4-1, in 1984 on clay and overcame



Teammates giving Mats Wilander a victory toss after he and Joakim Nystrom clinched Sweden's fourth Davis Cup title, beating Anand and Vijay Amritraj in the doubles match.

West Germany, 3-2, in 1985. Australia beat the Swedes 3-2 in the 1983 and 1986 finals.

Sweden's other Davis Cup victory was in 1975, when Bjorn Borg led the Swedes to a 3-2 victory over Czechoslovakia.

Sweden's trouncing of India was the first 5-0 victory since the United States crushed Italy in the 1979 final.

With three victories in the 1980s, Sweden is followed by the United States and Australia with two apiece.

After three days with little excitement, the crowd at Göteborg cheered up Sunday, chanting "Hejs Sverige," or "Go Sweden," during the presentation of the trophy by Philippe Chatrier, president of the International Tennis Federation.

The stadium exploded in a standing ovation when Vijay Amritraj, India's playing captain, said: "The Davis Cup trophy is back

where it belongs. With the best team in the world.

"All of Sweden should be very proud of the fact that in all of the international tour they are the finest sportsmen."

For once, Wilander was the big hero of a final, playing in the decisive doubles victory. He was not able to clinch the two previous finals in which he played, against the United States in 1984 and West Germany in 1985.



Alberto Tomba of Italy heading for victory Sunday in a World Cup special slalom at Kranjskagora, Yugoslavia.

Tomba Wins 5th After Fall Cuts Streak

KRANJSKAGORA, Yugoslavia — A fall cut short Alberto Tomba's four-race winning streak on Saturday, but the Italian bounced back Sunday, clinching his fifth World Cup victory this season in a special slalom here.

In Fiancavallo, Italy, Catherine Quittet capped a strong weekend showing by the French women when she upset the Swiss favorites Sunday to win her first-ever giant slalom. The day before, France's Patricia Chauvet had placed a surprising second in a slalom.

Tomba, who turned 21 Saturday, clocked the fastest time in both heats Sunday for a winning aggregate of 1 minute, 46.25 seconds.

Another Italian, Richard Pramotton, finished second, his best finish in a World Cup slalom. Othmar Mader of Austria finished third.

Tomba's third slalom victory this season, with his two giant slalom triumphs, widens his lead in the overall cup standings to 125 points.

Quittet, 23, began from a serious knee injury, gave the French team its first giant slalom triumph in

Italy's 'Bomba' Bursts Into Sport's Top Ranks

Young Skier's Quest: Olympic Gold

By Paul L. Montgomery

New York Times Service MADONNA DI CAMPGLIO, Italy — Even before the skier propped himself from the chute, the excitement runs through the crowd.

Alberto Tomba's fans, spread up the slope from the finish line, yell and bang on drums, waving Italian flags and a banner: "Tomba la bomba." Tomba the bomb.

Some have traveled by bus 150 miles (240 kilometers) up into the Dolomites from Tomba's home city, Bolzano, to see their hero in action for less than two minutes.

As the cries of the crowd rise to full throat, a tiny speck appears high up the icy Miramonti course, coming down at an impossibly steep angle, flicking between the flags. Tomba is already ahead of the others on the clock, and the television closeup shows a slashing figure. He is floating at the flags with his outside arm, seeming to go around the markers, rather than through them, always seeking the straightest line on the long imaginary curve he has drawn in his mind between start and finish.

His path is more like a linebreaker blizzing than the graceful turns of the old-time slalom. By the time he crosses the line, the winner, the crowd is delirious, chanting "Tomba, Tomba."

Tomba smiles off his dark goggles and grins, suddenly looking very young.

In an interview after a recent victory, he was polite and composed. He said he sees no reason why he cannot win more slaloms and giant slaloms, and said he might even try downhill later in the season if he needs the points to qualify as the overall World Cup champion. But he added, his real goal is the Calgary Olympics.

"All these days that I've been winning have been great days," Tomba said. "But what I want is to come home with an Olympic medal in February."

Tomba, who is 21, is probably Italy's first odds-on threat for a gold medal in men's skiing since Piero Gros won the special slalom at Innsbruck in 1976.

Lars-Goran Halvarsson, a Swedish racer, compares Tomba to his teammate Ingemar Stenmark, who has dominated the slalom for more than a decade. "There is no doubt that Tomba and Ingemar are the two strongest racers," Halvarsson said. "And Tomba has the quick feet, too. Those two things are the

WORLD CUP SKIING

four years on Sunday. The fastest in the first beat and second in the second run, she had an aggregate of 2:27.32, led by Vreni Schneider and Michela Figini of Switzerland.

Figini, the Olympic downhill champion and winner last weekend of a World Cup downhill and a super-giant in Leukerbad, Switzerland, has a commanding lead in the overall standings with 92 points. Blanca Fernandez-Ochoa of Spain, who placed 8th Sunday, is second with 75 points, ahead of Sigrid Wolf of Austria with 66.

On Saturday, Tomba's fall set up the first World Cup victory for the Austrian men's team in nearly two years. Helmut Mayer, 21, compiled a winning aggregate of 2:27.08, edging the 24-year-old defending World Cup champion, Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland. Hubert Strolz of Austria finished third.

Tomba had hoped to equal the six-race record held by Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden by winning Saturday's giant slalom and the sla-

Washington Stops Tulane In Bowl Game

The Associated Press SHREVEPORT, Louisiana — Chris Chandler threw for 234 yards and two touchdowns Saturday night, leading Washington to a 24-12 victory over Tulane in college football's Independence Bowl.

Chandler's touchdown passes, 5-yards in the second quarter, went to tight end Bill Ames and spit end Darryl Franklin. Tooy Covington scored on a 3-yard run in the first quarter, and Chandler kicked a late field goal.

Tulane scored on a 44-yard punt return by Mitchell Price in the first quarter, a field goal by Todd Wiggins in the second and a late safety intentionally yielded by Washington.

In Pocatello, Idaho, Stan Humphries passed for three touchdowns and ran for one as Northeast Louisiana rallied past Marshall 43-42 for the NCAA Division I-AA title.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

Selected U.S. College Results

FRIDAY SCORES
FR WEST
Arizona St. 85, Utah 74
California St. 70, San Francisco St. 75
DePaul, Ill., Washington 77
Georgia Tech 77, Wake Forest 77
Lehigh, Calif. 148, Southern Cal. Coll. 106
Stanford 77, Harvard 60

TOURNAMENT RESULTS
Evans Classic
First Round
Murray St. 84, E. Washington 57
SW Louisiana 77, NW Louisiana 67
Carnegie Classic
First Round
Purdue 80, Sacramento St. 57
North Carolina 77, Texas A.M. 77

HOLIDAY CLASSIC
First Round
Lincoln, Mo. 79, Cent. Ill. 77
North Carolina 77, Wake Forest 77
Jeter's Philadelphia Classic
First Round
Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77
Vanderbilt Invitational
First Round
Kentucky 85, Miami, Ohio 77
N.C. Charlotte 78, Wake Forest 77

MEADOWS-DUNN MEET
First Round
Mount St. Mary's, Md., New York News 53
Rutland-Hopewell, N.J., Elizabeth City 51, 52

Hockey

National Hockey League Standings

WALEN CONFERENCE
Pacific Division
NY Islanders 11 2 28 102
New Jersey 16 3 28 107
Philadelphia 19 12 41 120
Pittsburgh 14 12 33 120
Washington 14 16 2 108
WY Rangers 11 7 26 124

ADAMS DIVISION
Montreal 28 8 48 126
Boston 19 12 41 127
Buffalo 12 14 6 108
Quebec 12 15 29 107

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Norris Division
Chicago 15 12 4 24
St. Louis 15 12 4 24
Detroit 13 17 28 114
Toronto 12 17 28 116

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Montreal 2 1 0-2
Buffalo 1 0 0-2
Lemieux 5 (1st), Dunn 12, Hovest 11
Shots on goal: Montreal (on Cloutier) 13-18-14-11
Buffalo (on Roy) 9-11-5-5-25

ADAMS DIVISION
Buffalo 2 1 0-2
Detroit 2 1 0-2
Vermont 12, Montreal 12, Cloutier 12
Shots on goal: Montreal (on Cloutier) 13-18-14-11
Detroit (on Cloutier) 6-14-17-19

NORRIS DIVISION
Chicago 1 1 0-2
St. Louis 1 1 0-2
Detroit 1 1 0-2
Toronto 1 1 0-2
Shots on goal: Chicago (on Cloutier) 6-14-17-19
St. Louis (on Cloutier) 6-14-17-19

Washington Stops Tulane In Bowl Game

The Associated Press SHREVEPORT, Louisiana — Chris Chandler threw for 234 yards and two touchdowns Saturday night, leading Washington to a 24-12 victory over Tulane in college football's Independence Bowl.

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Key Bosworth Plays Help Lift Seahawks Over Bears, 34-21

The Associated Press CHICAGO — Rookie linebacker Brian Bosworth recovered two fumbles and nearly returned one for a touchdown Sunday in leading Seattle to a 34-21 National Football League victory over Chicago in Walter Payton's last regular-season game at Soldier Field.

Payton, the NFL's all-time leading rusher with 16,644 yards, ran 17 times for 79 yards and scored two touchdowns for Chicago. But five turnovers and 20 third-quarter

points by Seattle proved to be too much for the Bears.

The Seahawks, 9-5, improved their American Football Conference playoff hopes while the Bears, 10-4 after two straight defeats, lost ground in their bid for home-field advantage in the National Football Conference playoffs.

Bosworth helped put Seattle ahead 14-7 early in the third quarter when he jarred the ball loose from running back Neal Anderson on the Chicago 39, recovered the fumble and ran it in the 1-yard line.

Curt Warner ran for the touchdown on the next play.

Payton then capped an 87-yard drive with a 3-yard touchdown run to tie the game at 14-14.

But on the first play of the next series, fullback John Williams raced 75 yards with a screen pass from quarterback Dave Krieg to put Seattle ahead for good, 21-14.

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Chandler's performance was the key to Seattle's victory, as he threw for 234 yards and two touchdowns.

The Seahawks' defense was also strong, forcing three turnovers and holding the Bears to a field goal in the second half.

Payton's performance was disappointing, as he was held to 79 yards and two touchdowns.

Seattle's offense was efficient, scoring 24 points on 20 plays.

The Bears' defense was unable to stop Seattle's offense, allowing 21 points on 20 plays.

Chicago's offense was held to a field goal in the second half.

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